

COTTON CROP OF 1885-86.

AN ESTIMATE OF IT BY COL. SAM TATE.

Who Thinks That After All Is Gathered in It Will Amount to a Total of 6,295,669 Bales.

To the Editors of the Appeal:
 Memphis, Tenn., February 10.—As there is no subject that is more interesting to a large number of your readers, and none that there has been more speculation about, none which correspondents have differed so widely about, I propose to give you my estimate of the probable yield of the cotton crop of 1885, now fast drawing to a close.

It is well known that we have had almost the most favorable season for gathering and marketing the crop. It was about two weeks earlier than an average season. While the price has been low, the farmers were in debt, and the price gradually declining. The merchants from the cross roads and depots to the wholesale men in cities, who had made advances to the planters, have been urging us to send our cotton forward, for fear it would go lower, until now there is but little to be found outside of the merchants' sheds in the cities or interior towns. The scare-crow that has been held up to us from New York and New Orleans by the purchasers for manufacturers or speculators of a 6,500,000 to 7,000,000 bale crop has had its effect to push the crop forward for fear that their calculations might be realized. If so the bottom would drop out of the market. Those calculations are all made up from the same source, and I propose to show their unreliability. They are all taken from the agricultural reports of the acreage in cotton, which, at best, is not better than good guessing. Besides this, if the acreage was even approximately true, no deductions are made for the constantly depreciating productive power of our lands owing to the cut-throat policy now so universally followed by cotton planters and their tenants in selling their cotton instead of allowing them to go back on the land as a fertilizer. From my observation and experience, this loss of productive power on all my land that has been in cultivation for ten to fifteen years, when we began this ruinous policy, has been 3 per cent. per annum. Applying this to the severe drought in most places, and excess of rain in others, the last year's crop was the most spotted and irregular that I have seen in ten years; even in neighborhoods only a few miles apart there was a difference of one-half on the same character of land. I saw not a drop of rain for seven weeks, in July and August, while the crop was at its full height of growing and fruiting, with the most intensely hot weather I ever saw, causing the plant to shed all its blooms, squares and small bolls, so that the ground was literally covered with them, and cut off all hope or prospect of a top crop, which is always essential to a large crop; and the testimony of every planter that I have seen that there was no top crop except on the bottom lands that are in the habit of overwatering, which, when compared with the whole area, is very small. Another evidence of the shortness of the crop is the fact that the crop was all picked out, practically, long before Christmas, a thing rarely ever known in even an average crop. In the year 1882, when we made 7,000,000 bales, a picking cotton up to April. When I began planting, and I was not an exception, that year fully proved the old told story that it takes thirteen months to make and gather a cotton crop. I propose to give what I believe to be the only true mode of estimating a cotton crop, and that is, its movements from the plantations to market compared with other years. The past year we had increased facilities for ginning and transportation that should have had more influence in favor of its more rapid movement.

ESTIMATE OF THE CROP OF 1885.

The New York Chronicle, the most reliable statistical paper on cotton in this country, makes up the cotton in sight and marketed to January 30, 1886, from all sources as follows:

Bales.
 Receipts at all United States ports, 4,277,102
 Overland movement, 82,654
 Net Southern consumption, 131,090
 Stock at 22 interior towns in excess of last year, 430,163

Total in sight January 30, 1886, 4,226,619
 from the crop of 1885, 5,233,919

At same time January 30, 1885, 4,928,709

Counting from the same source the increase in receipts for 1886 over 1885 are 395,147, or 8 per cent on last year's receipts to same date.

Latham, Alexander & Co., a standard authority, put up the crop of 1884 received up to September 1, 1885, at 5,707,163. Deduct amount received to January 30th to September 1st of that crop 777,300. Add 8 per cent to this as the average increase of the crop of 1885 to the 30th of January, for continued increase on the cotton yet to be received, 62,191, and we have yet to receive \$39,593. Add the amount received to the 30th of January to this, 5,233,919, which gives a crop for 1885 of 6,103,509. Suppose we add another 8 per cent, or 10 per cent increase from now on, 82,161, and the crop would be 6,255,700.

For the benefit of New York and New Orleans long-crop bears I will add 9 per cent, more, making the total increase on cotton yet to be received to September 1st of 25 per cent, or 62,940 bales, and we have a crop of 6,295,669 bales. When we consider that there is in the foregoing calculation 433,163 bales as the excess of stock now in twenty-nine interior towns above last year, and that all the receipts to be counted from this out must come direct from the plantations, I think no liberal-minded cotton factor will dispute the fairness or liberality of my calculations. I allow for an increase from February to September of 194,351 bales, and a total receipt of 971,750 bales, besides the 433,163 bales at interior towns already counted, which has to come forward to swell the foregoing estimate, either to the port or overland, or be consumed in the South. This would give an aggregate movement from plantations and interior towns, from 1st February to 1st September, of 1,424,913 bales. Will we get it? The increased receipts at the ports hereafter need frighten no one. It will only be at the expense of the stock in interior towns already counted as a part of the crop in the foregoing estimate.

A Fearful Fall.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 11.—Leon Burdick, foreman on a new railroad bridge over the Wabash at Merom, fell fifty-six feet, striking some of the timbers in descending. When taken out of the water it was found that his neck was broken.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

Proof That That Physician's Terrible Confession is True.

Cleveland (O.) Herald: Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat and Chronicle a remarkable statement, made by J. B. Henion, M.D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the excitement in Rochester and elsewhere caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given, and here it is:

SINCE the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given, and here it is:

GENTLEMEN—I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made (which is true in every respect) for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself as to my physicians and friends.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 21.

SINCE the best proof that we can give you that the statement made by Dr. Henion is entirely true, and that it has not been published unless strictly true, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by the Rev. Dr. Foote.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

To Whom It May Concern:

We are personally acquainted by reputation with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure (by which Dr. Henion says he was cured), whose commendation makes in this community one of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statement which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. Parsons, mayor of Rochester.

W. B. Farnes, editor of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

W. D. Barr, ex-sarrogate of Monroe county.

Edward A. Frost, ex-clerk of Monroe county.

E. B. Fenner, ex-District Attorney of Monroe county.

J. M. Davy, ex-member of Congress, Rochester.

John S. Morgan, county judge of Monroe county.

Hiram Sibbey, capitalist and realtor.

John Van Vorst, ex-member of Congress.

To the Editor of the Living Church, Rochester, N. Y.

There was published in the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle of the 31st of December a statement made by J. B. Henion, M.D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was referred to in that statement as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a paralytic of mine, and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine, and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE, D. D.,

Minister of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y.

It seems impossible to doubt further in the face of such conclusive proof.

"PELHAM OF ALABAMA."

Up to the fore-front, spear never abate, in the battle, the cannon and death.

Backward the wind blew his bright yellow hair.

Backward the battle smoke from the red fire.

Up rose the battle dust higher and higher.

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WORKINGMEN'S VICTORY.

ST. LOUIS RAILROADERS GAIN A POINT.

A Strike Imminent at McCormick's Works at Chicago—Effect of the Coke Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 11.—The Louisville and Nashville boys were made happy last night on receipt of a telegram from the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, saying that the request made by that organization to the railroad company had been complied with. It has been decided to allow not a foreman and one helper for each switch engine, and the night men claim that they frequently worked fourteen hours without getting any extra pay. The Knights of Labor asked on Wednesday for another helper, or switchman, for each engine; that ten hours be considered a day's work, and that 20 cents an hour be allowed for all extra work. At 5 o'clock last evening, in less than twenty-four hours after making their demands, the Knights of Labor received notice over the wires that their request had been granted.

Machine vs. Hand Work.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 11.—A morning paper is authority for the statement that a strike of 1300 or 1400 of the employees at McCormick's repair works is imminent. The article says that McCormick's does not depend on the answer which Mr. McCormick may give to-day to a committee from the Molders' Union. If a strike is ordered, it is said, it will be with the approval and by the direction of the Knights of Labor. It will be effectual, and receive complete support from the workers of the city. The situation, as described by a number of the molders, is this: At the time the strike among McCormick's employees last April was settled the demands of the strikers were acceded to, and all the men were promised employment after the summer should start up, on the expiration of the usual shut-down period in the summer. The works started up about the middle of August, and it was then found that machines had been put in to do the molders' work. About fifteen or eighteen machines have been put in, and each one is calculated to do the work of ten men. The superintendent, it is claimed, refused to re-employ the molders, and instead hired some colored unskilled laborers to run the machines. A few non-union molders were employed also. The union men claim the machines have proved a failure; that wages have been cut down, and that things were generally unsatisfactory to them. Several union men have been employed within a few days, but on learning that they would have to work with non-unionists left. A meeting will be held this evening to discuss the matter, and it is expected that it will not be satisfactory to consider the question of ordering a general strike.

The Effect of the Coke Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 11.—The restriction in the production of coke, the result of the great strike, is said to be true in all other respects. It is causing furnaces to offer almost any price for that much-wanted article. The supply has been almost exhausted, and from now on will be in short supply. The fact that many furnaces cannot be worked at the present time without serious loss. Some furnaces, if tanked, would be ruined, and could not be put in blast again in less than four months, and the expense would be considerable. N. P. Hindman, a prominent agent of the Connellville Coke and Iron Company, of the coke syndicate, in an interview, said that he had an unusually large number of inquiries for coke.

"A man who to-day for several car loads of coke, offering to pay any price I wanted to put the price up, and all this trouble would have been avoided. Under the present condition of affairs it will be impossible to resume operations at a higher rate of wages than was paid before the strike. We are willing to pay more wages, but cannot do so with coke selling at 20."

CHANCERY SALE

REAL ESTATE.

No. 3305, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county—State of Tennessee, for its own use, vs. R. D. Butler et al.

By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 25th day of November, 1885, minute book 20, page 10, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, courthouse of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, February 20, 1886,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, to-wit: Part of block 4, country lot 48, 50 feet front by 20 feet deep, east side of Third street, east of the south line of country lot 48, sold as property of P. M. Winters and heirs.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of six months; note with security bearing interest required; lien retained; redemption barred. This January 18, 1886.

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.

J. M. Bradley, Deputy Clerk and Master.

H. C. W. Hammon, Solicitor.

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